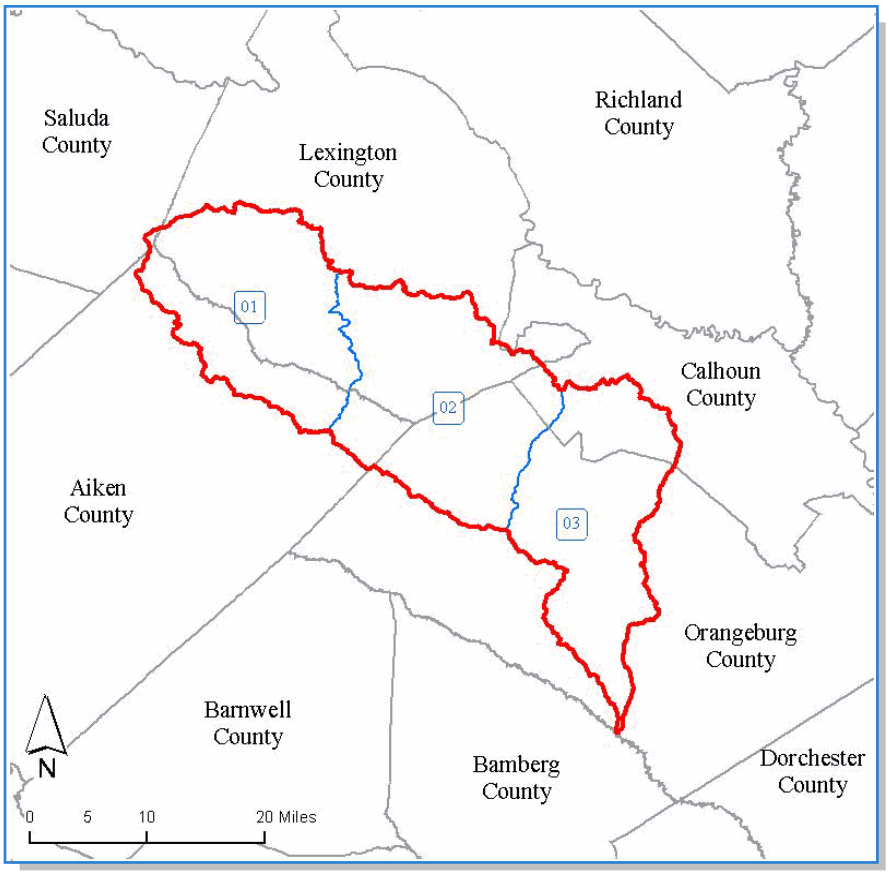
NORTH FORK EDISTO Subbasin

August 31, 2007

An Assessment of the North Fork Edisto Subbasin

Hydrologic Unit Code (8 Digit): 03050203



WATERSHED (10-digit HUC)
(E.g., 01 = 0305020301)

- 01 Upper North Fork Edisto River
- 02 Middle North Fork Edisto River
- 03 Lower North Fork Edisto River

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Watershed Description

The Chinquapin Creek and Lightwood Knot Creek originate in the Sand Hills of South Carolina and join to form the North Edisto River; this subbasin drains approximately 759 square miles (486,000 acres). The North Edisto River joins the South Fork Edisto River about 30 miles south of Orangeburg.

The North Edisto subbasin lies in the Southeastern Plains (65) and Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63) ecoregions (Figure 1). A brief description of the Level III ecoregions in this watershed is available in this document's appendix. A more detailed description of the Level III and Level IV Common Resource Areas (Ecological Regions) is available online (See Griffith *et al.* 2002 in References section.).

FIGURE 1:
LEVEL IV ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

63h	Carolina Flatwoods
63n	Mid-Atlantic Floodplains and Low Terraces
65c	Sand Hills
65l	Atlantic Southern Loam Plains
65p	Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land Use/Land Cover

The subbasin is largely rural. The only urbanized areas in the watershed are Batesburg-Leesville in the north and Orangeburg in the south. Land in the Atlantic Southern Loam Plains, mainly Orangeburg and Calhoun counties, is used primarily as cropland for the production of corn, wheat for grain, cotton, and soybeans (Table 2).

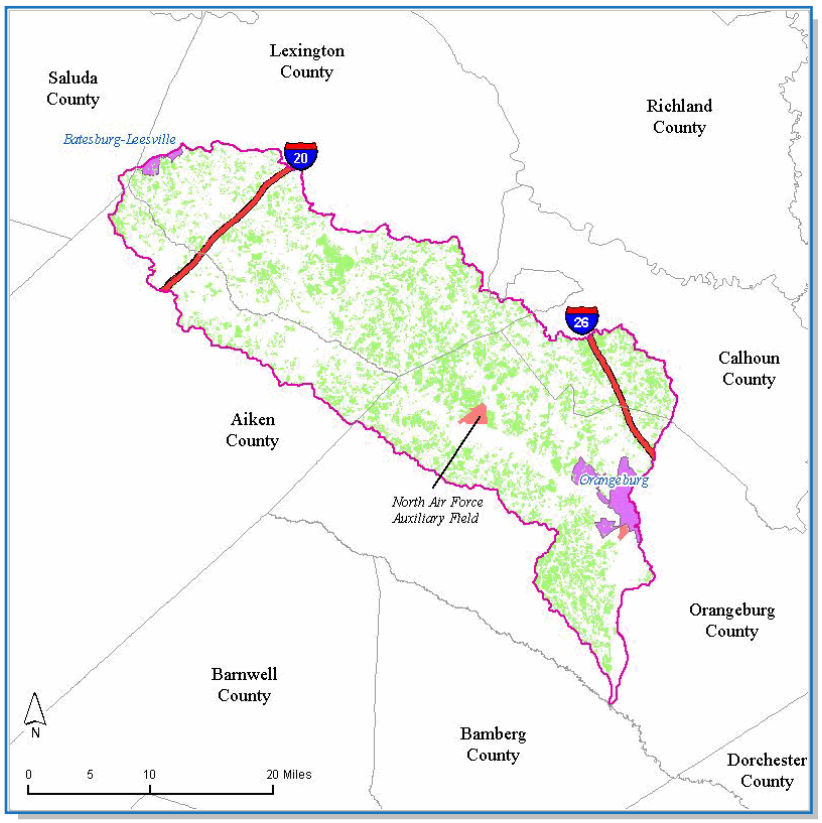

FIGURE 2:
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

- FSA Farm Fields
- Urban Areas
- Parks & Land Under Easement
- Other Land

Table 1:
MAJOR LAND USE/LAND COVER CATEGORIES

	Acres	% of Watershed
Watershed (Total)	486,061	-
Urban Area	10,968	2%
Parks/Land Under Easement (not NRCS)	2,171	0%
Farm Service Agency Designated Farm Fields	125,910	26%

Table 2:
AGRICULTURAL LAND USE: FSA ACREAGE AND ESTIMATED FARM FIELD USE FROM THE 2002 AG CENSUS
(NASS Whole County Data Used. Cropland includes: Field Crops, Orchards, and Specialty Crops.)

County	FSA Fields (Acres)	% Pasture (Estimated)	% Cropland (Estimated)	% Hayland (Estimated)
Aiken	12,053	22%	51%	27%
Calhoun	13,902	3%	92%	4%
Lexington	45,993	23%	52%	25%
Orangeburg	53,769	7%	86%	7%

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary of Resource Concerns

The following is a summary of resource concerns for the watershed. Each resource concern has a more detailed analysis provided in its corresponding section.

Soil Erosion
Limitations on soils in this subbasin tend to be dominated by droughtiness, mainly in Aiken and Lexington Counties, located in the Sand Hills ecoregion) and there is some limitation related to erosion. Prime farmland tends to be located in the Atlantic Southern Loam Plains (65 l) where soils are deep and well drained.

Water Quantity
Awaiting SCDNR's 2007 state water assessment.

Water Quality
Fecal coliform impairments.

Plant Condition
The most prominent crops in the subbasin include wheat for grain and vegetables. Lexington County is the top vegetable producer in the state and is the top producer of collards in the nation.

Fish Wildlife and Native Plants
According to SC DNR's "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy: 2005 - 2010" (see SCDNR 2005 in References section), the following applies to this subbasin: Biologists have identified habitat protection as one of the most important actions to ensure the protection of South Carolina priority species. Loss and fragmentation of habitat have been identified as a major threat to many of the species listed as threatened and endangered in South Carolina.

Domestic Animals
Grazing animal populations in the subbasin are modest and confined livestock is dominated by poultry operations with Lexington and Aiken counties being the top broiler producers in the state.

Economic and Social Factors
-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Progress on Conservation

Table 3:
A SUMMARY OF NRCS APPLIED CONSERVATION TREATMENTS (ACRES)
(See Appendix for NRCS Conservation Practices used for Conservation Treatment Categories.)
(Applied practice data is reported on a fiscal year basis commencing on October 1st)

Conservation Treatments	2004	2005	2006	Total
Buffers and Filter Strips	1	-	-	1
Conservation Tillage	4,306	110	569	4,985
Erosion Control	2,605	7,661	1,572	11,838
Irrigation Water Management	-	701	274	975
Nutrient Management	3,211	2,652	1,432	7,295
Pest Management	2,198	3,107	1,448	6,752
Prescribed Grazing	185	-	136	321
Trees and Shrubs	1,294	79	2	1,375
Wetlands	-	-	-	-
Wildlife Habitat	346	2,427	331	3,104

Table 4:
LANDS REMOVED FROM PRODUCTION BY FARM BILL PROGRAMS (WHOLE COUNTY DATA SHOWN)

County	Conservation Reserve Program (ac) 2005	Conservation Reserve Program (ac) 1986 - 2005	Grassland Reserve Program (ac) 2005	Farmland & Ranch Protection Program (ac) 2005	Wetland Reserve Program (ac) 2005
Aiken	3,550	104,153	-	-	13
Calhoun	7,022	252,431	-	-	2,908
Lexington	1,365	33,024	-	-	800
Orangeburg	21,142	488,064	-	-	3,819

Table 5:
APPROVED TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL)
(See SCDHEC 2007 (a) in Reference Section.) - SCDHEC Contact: Matt Carswell - (803) 898-3609

TMDL Document	Numberof Stations	Parameter of Concern	Status	WQMS ID Standard Attained
Chinquapin Creek	1	Fecal Coliform	Under Development	-
N. Fork Edisto River	2	Fecal Coliform	Under Development	-

Table 6:
OTHER PLANS, ASSESSMENTS, AND PROJECTS IN THE WATERSHED

Organization	Description	Contact	Telephone
USGS	Santee National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) project	Celeste A. Journey	803-750-6141
SCDHEC	Watershed Water Quality Assessment: Edisto River Basin (2004)	Carol Copeland	803-898-4203

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Other Watershed Considerations

The North Fork Edisto is a popular blackwater canoeing river.

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Soils

Droughtiness is the major resource concern covering about 57% of the area (Table 7) and occurs mostly in the sandy soils of the Sand Hills (Figure 1). Low soil organic matter in these sandy soils is a soil health concern. Erosion is a resource concern throughout the subbasin (Figure 4). Over one-third (37%) of the land is classified as highly erodible or potentially highly erodible (Table 9) and occurs on sloping soils throughout the subbasin (Figure 4). About 15% of the land area in this Coastal Plain subbasin has limitations due to wetness (Table 7). Most of the wetness is associated with hydric and partially hydric soils along streams in riparian areas and in the Carolina Flatwoods portion of the subbasin (Figure 5, Table 10). Less than one-third of the land in the North Fork Edisto subbasin is either prime farmland (17%) or statewide important farmland (16%) and occurs on upland areas in the subbasin (Figure 3, Table 8).

Table 7:
LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES (See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Percentages are based on the whole watershed (486,061 ac).

Land Capability Class 1	Acres	Percent
1 - Slight limitations	16,531	3%

	% Land by Subclass Limitation					
	Erosion (e)		Wetness(w)		Droughtiness (s)	
Land Capability Classes 2-8	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**	**Acres**	**Percent**
2 - Moderate limitations	63,183	13%	11,364	2%	68,433	14%
3 - Severe limitations	22,266	5%	14,632	3%	88,262	18%
4 - Very severe limitations	20,089	4%	1,917	0%	81,255	17%
5 - No erosion hazard, but other limitations	-	-	8,207	2%	-	-
6 - Severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	4,044	1%	12,019	2%	30,322	6%
7 - Very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing; forest, wildlife habitat	260	0%	28,947	6%	854	0%
8 - Miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	-	-	-	-	646	0%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Prime Farmland

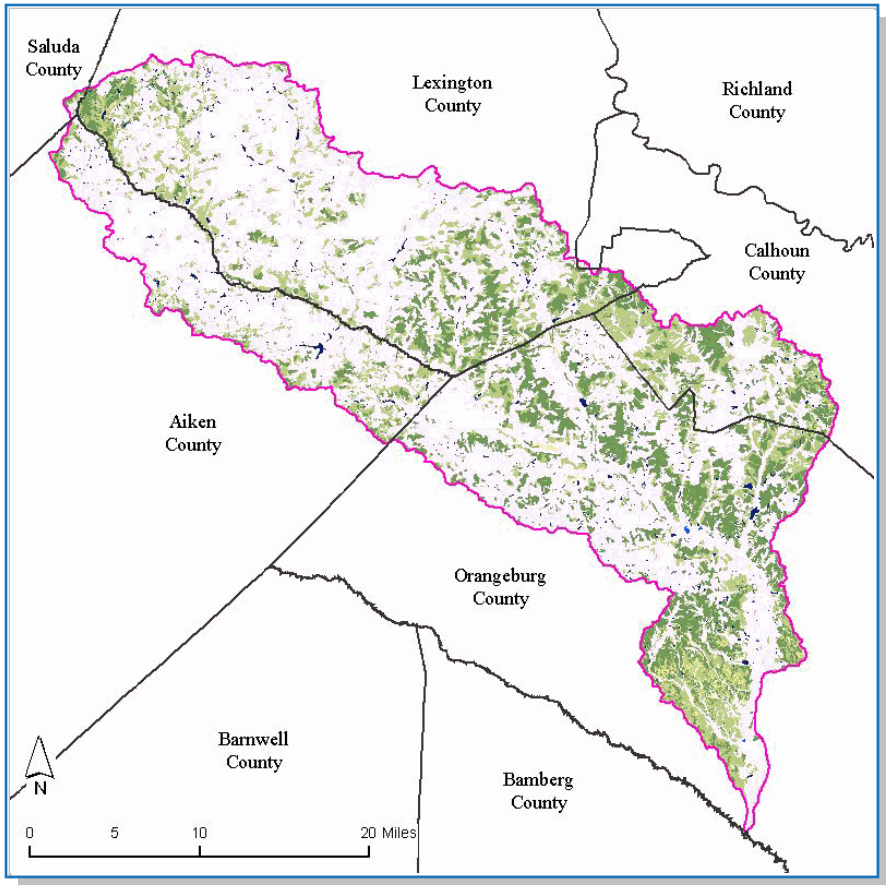

FIGURE 3:
PRIME FARMLAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Table 8:
PRIME FARMLAND

Prime Farmland Categories	Acres	Percent of Land
All areas are prime farmland	76,927	16%
Farmland of statewide importance	77,039	16%
Not prime farmland	328,495	68%
Prime farmland if drained	2,986	1%
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	486	0%
Prime farmland if irrigated	0	0%
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained	0	0%
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	129	0%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Highly Erodible Land

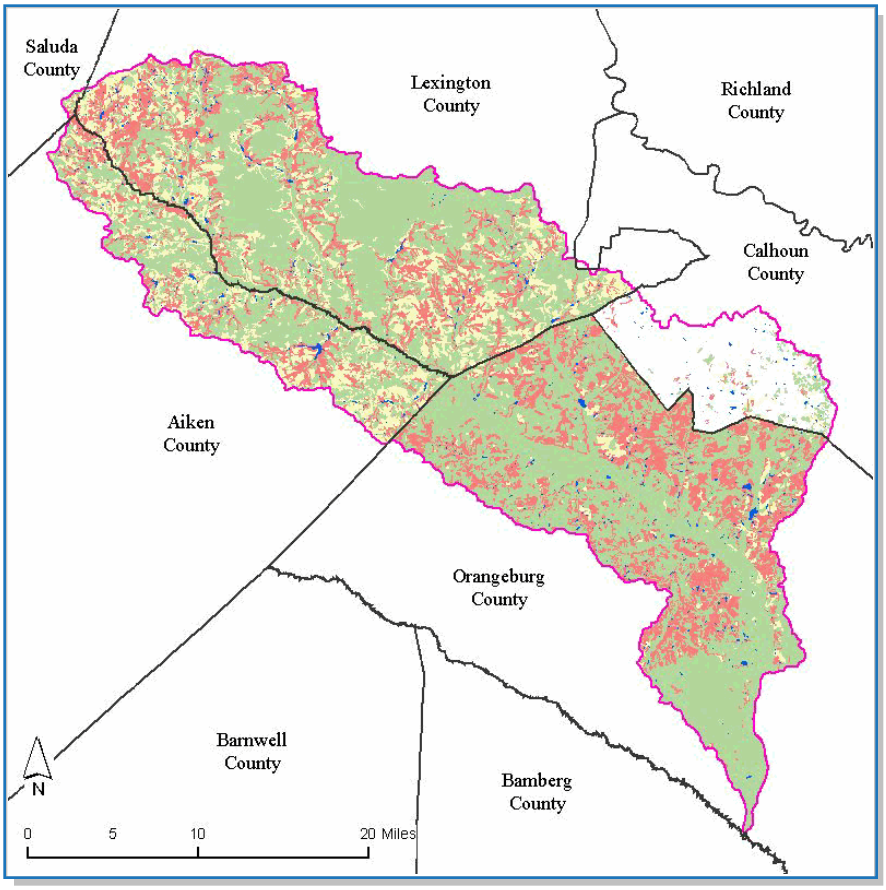

FIGURE 4:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Table 9:
HIGHLY ERODIBLE LAND

Highly Erodible Land Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
Highly erodible land	103,145	21%
Not highly erodible land	275,767	57%
Potentially highly erodible land	64,016	13%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Hydric Soils

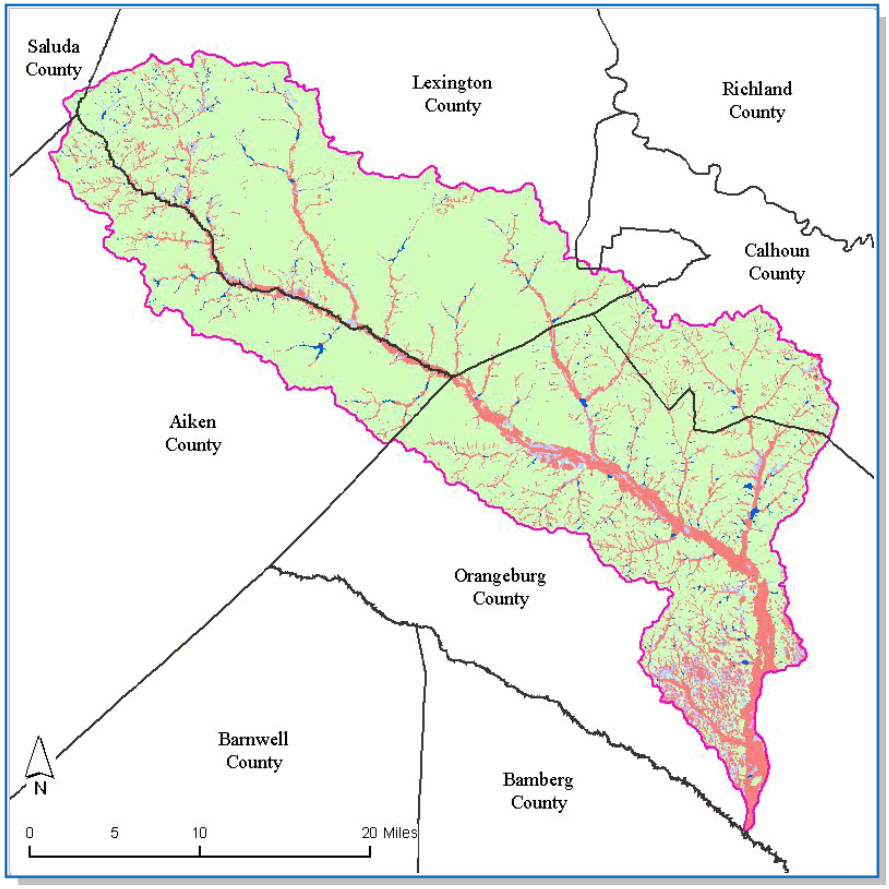

FIGURE 5:
HYDRIC SOILS
(See NRCS 2007 [a] and [b] in References section.)

Table 10:
HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric Soils Categories	Acres	Percent of Watershed
All Hydric	64,362	13%
Not Hydric	410,540	84%
Partially Hydric	11,159	2%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quantity

Almost all of the watershed is located in the SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) area but there are no *apparent* water quantity limitations. Irrigation demand in Orangeburg, Calhoun and Lexington counties is higher than that of other counties, presumably due to the primary cropland located in the Southern Atlantic Loam plains (Figure 1). Another agricultural use for water is for confined and pastured livestock and, while this use is less intensive than for irrigation, it is typically more widespread.

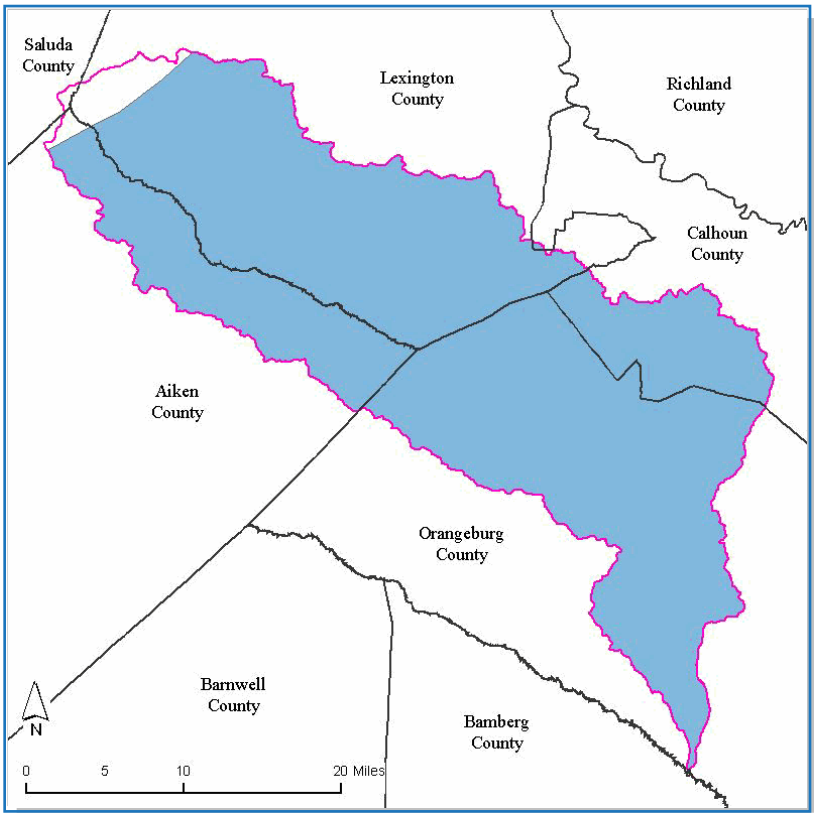

FIGURE 6:
WATERSHED RELATIVE TO CAPACITY USE AREAS, NOTICE OF INTENT AREAS, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION

Table 11:
CAPACITY USE, NOTICE OF INTENT, AND CONES OF DEPRESSION AREA IN WATERSHED
(See SCDHEC 2007 [c] and SCDNR 2004 in Refrerences Section.)

Area	Percent of Watershed
% Watershed in Cone of Depression and Capacity Use (CU) Area	0%
% Watershed in SCDHEC Capacity Use (CU) Area	0%
% Watershed in SCDHEC Notice of Intent (NOI) Area	97%

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quantity Cont.

Table 12:
INDICATORS OF IRRIGATION WATER USAGE (WHOLE COUNTY DATA ARE USED)
(See NASS 2002 and SCDNR 2004 in References Section)

County	Total Irrigated Water Used MGD	Total NASS Cropland (ac)	Cropland Under Irrigation (ac)	Percent Cropland Under Irrigation	Water Use Gal/Ac/Day for Irrigated Land
Aiken	5.85	56,872	1,799	3.2	3,252
Calhoun	21.20	56,296	4,617	8.2	4,592
Lexington	18.30	48,740	7,262	14.9	2,520
Orangeburg	47.60	156,637	16,808	10.7	2,832

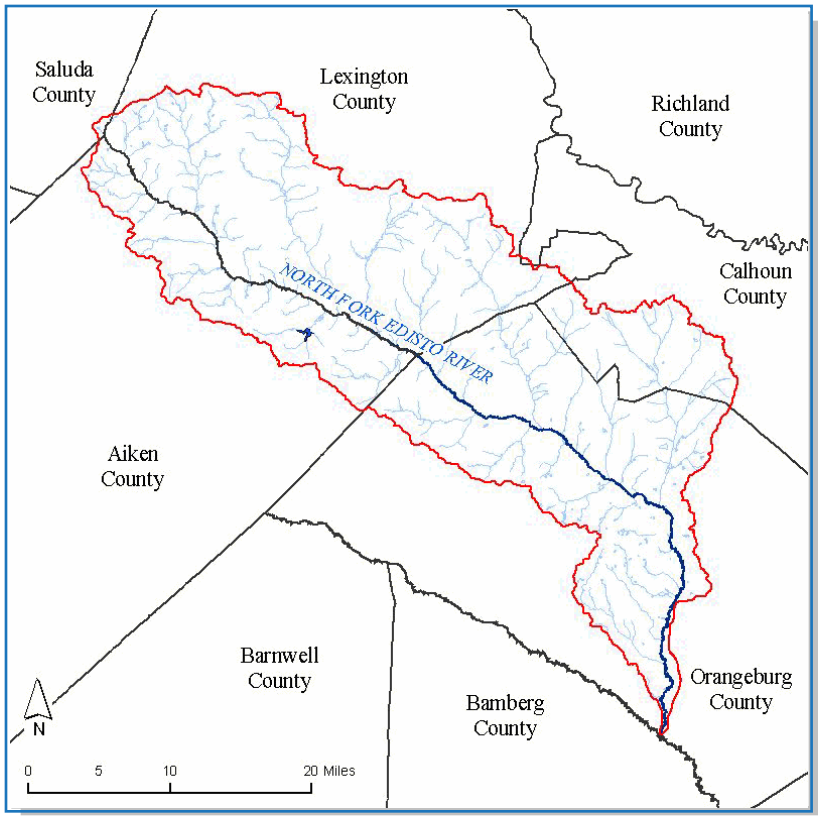

FIGURE 7:
NRCS ASSISTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES IN WATERSHED

Flood Control Structure
Main River
Hydrography

Table 13:
NRCS IMPLEMENTED FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES

Number of Structures (in Watershed)	Maximum Storage (AcFt)	Number of Structures by Hazard Class			
		High	Low	Significant	Unclassified
0	-	0	0	0	0

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Quality

The number of surface water quality impairments is shown in Table 15 resulting in a "303(d)" listing of that Water Quality Monitoring Site (WQMS). Table 5 indicates what progress has been made to address surface water quality through the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process. Once a TMDL plan is approved, the WQMS is removed from the 303(d) list even though the standard may not have been attained. Note that standards for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and chlorophyll-a only exist for lakes; therefore, no stream in the state can be listed for any of these three parameters.

The fecal coliform concern will be addressed through ongoing TMDLs (Table 5, Table 15).

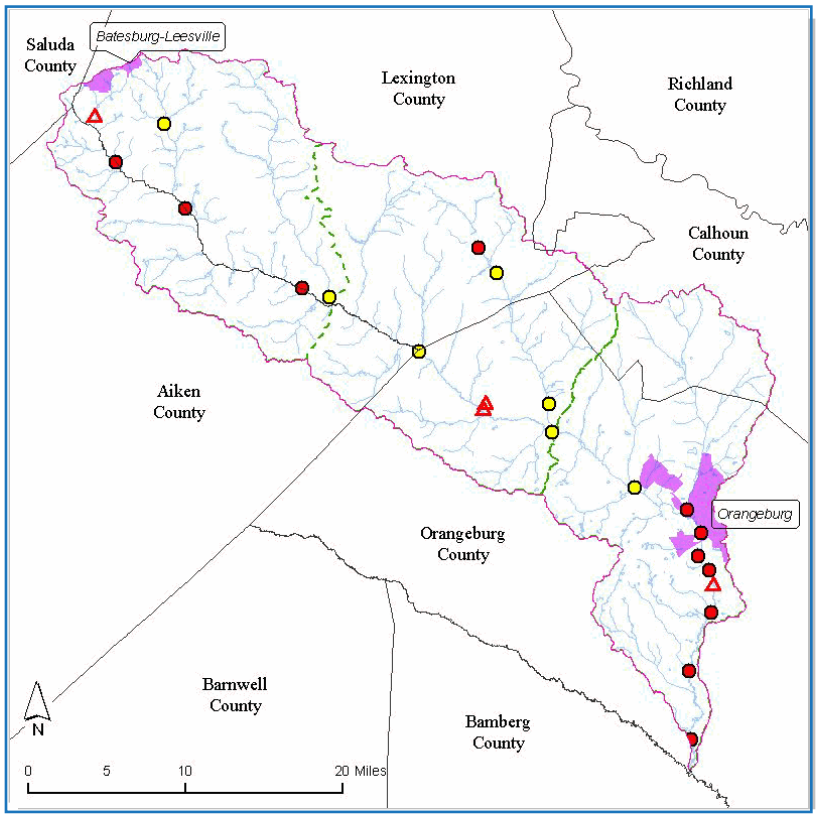

Table 14:
WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

Permanent Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	18
Random Water Quality Monitoring Sites (WQMS)	4

FIGURE 8:
PERMANENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

- WQMS (No Impairment)
- WQMS (303d Listed)
- WQMS (Approved TMDL)
- Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Hydrography
- Hydrologic Unit Code 10 Boundary

Table 15:
NUMBER OF MONITORING SITES SHOWING SURFACE WATER QUALITY IMPAIRMENTS
(See SCDHEC 2006 in References for the state 303(d) list.)

Recreational Use Standard

Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	7

Fish Tissue Standard

Parameter	Impairments
Mercury	6
PCB's	0

Shellfish Harvest Standard

Parameter	Impairments
Fecal Coliform	NA

Aquatic Life Use Standard

Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments	Parameter	Impairments
Biological	1	Dissolved Oxygen	1	Total Phosphorus	0
Chlorophyll A	0	Ammonia Nitrogen	0	pH	3
Chromium	0	Nickel	0	Turbidity	0
Copper	0	Total Nitrogen	0	Zinc	0

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Plant Condition

Plants of Economic Importance

Plants of economic importance are shown in Table 16. The crops shown in this table are from NASS data where the top five crops, by acres, in each county are displayed. The timber statistics (see Clemson Extension Forest Services 2003 in References) indicate the relative importance of the timber industry within the state and the importance of the timber industry compared to agriculture within the county.

The most prominent crops in the subbasin include wheat for grain and vegetables. Lexington County is the top vegetable producer in the state and is the top producer of collards in the nation.

Native Plant Species

According to SC DNR's "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy: 2005 - 2010" (see SCDNR 2005 in References section), the following applies to this subbasin: in the sandhills, plants are a complex of xeric pine and pine-hardwood forest types adapted to sandy soils, typically found fluvial sand ridges. Historically, a canopy of longleaf pine and a sub canopy of turkey oak prevail, this was interspersed with scrub oak species and scrub-shrub cover. Management that includes burning encourages the development of longleaf pine-wiregrass communities.

The North Fork Edisto is a typical blackwater stream where hardwood forests on narrow floodplains on tributary streams exist, supporting variants of bottomland hardwood and cypress-tupelo swamps. In the headwaters, and the wet flats immediately above the floodplain, pocosinlike shrub thickets, and (under suitable fire conditions) pure stands of Atlantic white cedar occur.

Upland areas consist of forests dominated by hardwoods, primarily with oaks and hickories, and typically on fire suppressed upland slopes near river floodplains or between rivers and tributaries. Vegetation composition is similar to oak-hickory forest in the Piedmont, where it is a major vegetation type. Representative canopy trees are: white oak (*Quercus alba*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*), loblolly pine (*Pinustaeda*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*).

Table 16:
WHOLE COUNTY DATA OF PLANTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE IN SUBBASIN
(See: USDA NASS 2002 & Clemson University Forest Extension Services 2003 in References section)

Plant	Counties
All Cotton	Aiken, Orangeburg, Calhoun
All Vegetables harvested	Lexington
All Wheat for grain	Calhoun, Orangeburg, Aiken
Collards	Lexington
Corn for grain	Orangeburg, Aiken, Calhoun, Lexington
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	Calhoun, Orangeburg, Lexington, Aiken
Soybeans	Orangeburg, Lexington, Aiken, Calhoun

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Table 17:
FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES IN WATERSHED
(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Canby's dropwort	*Oxypolis canbyi*	Endangered
Schweinitz's sunflower	*Helianthus schweinitzii*	Endangered
Relict trillium	*Trillium reliquum*	Endangered
Little amphianthus	*Amphianthus pusillus*	Threatened
Smooth coneflower	*Echinacea laevigata*	Endangered
Piedmont bishop-weed	*Ptilimnium nodosum*	Endangered

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Fish and Wildlife

For additional information, the SC Department of Natural Resources has completed a "Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy: 2005 - 2010" (see SCDNR 2005 in References section).

In 2005, mercury advisories were issued for 57 water bodies in South Carolina. Higher concentrations of mercury in fish tissue tend to occur in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina with relatively lower concentrations (and therefore fewer advisories) in the Piedmont. For more details on fish advisories, please refer to the SCDHEC fish advisory website at: **http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/fish/**

Table 18:
FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES IN WATERSHED
(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Flatwoods salamander	*Ambystoma cingulatum*	Threatened
Red-cockaded woodpecker	*Picoides borealis*	Endangered
Wood stork	*Mycteria americana*	Endangered

Table 19:
FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES IN WATERSHED
(See USFW 2006 in References section.)

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Shortnose sturgeon	*Acipenser brevirostrum*	Endangered
Carolina heelsplitter	*Lasmigona decorata*	Endangered

RESOURCE CONCERNS

Domestic Animals

Grazing animal populations in the subbasin are modest (Table 20). Confined livestock is dominated by poultry operations that are located in the northwest segment of the subbasin, specifically in Aiken and Lexington Counties (Figure 9, Table 21). Lexington and Aiken are the top broiler producers in the state.

Table 20:
WHOLE COUNTY GRAZING ANIMAL POPULATION DATA FROM 2002 AG. CENSUS
(See NASS 2002 in References section. "D" in table = "Cannot be disclosed".)

County	Cows/Calves	Grazing/Forage (ac)	County Rank in State
Aiken	10,634	12,712	18
Calhoun	2,546	1,955	39
Lexington	9,804	11,221	17
Orangeburg	16,735	11,360	10

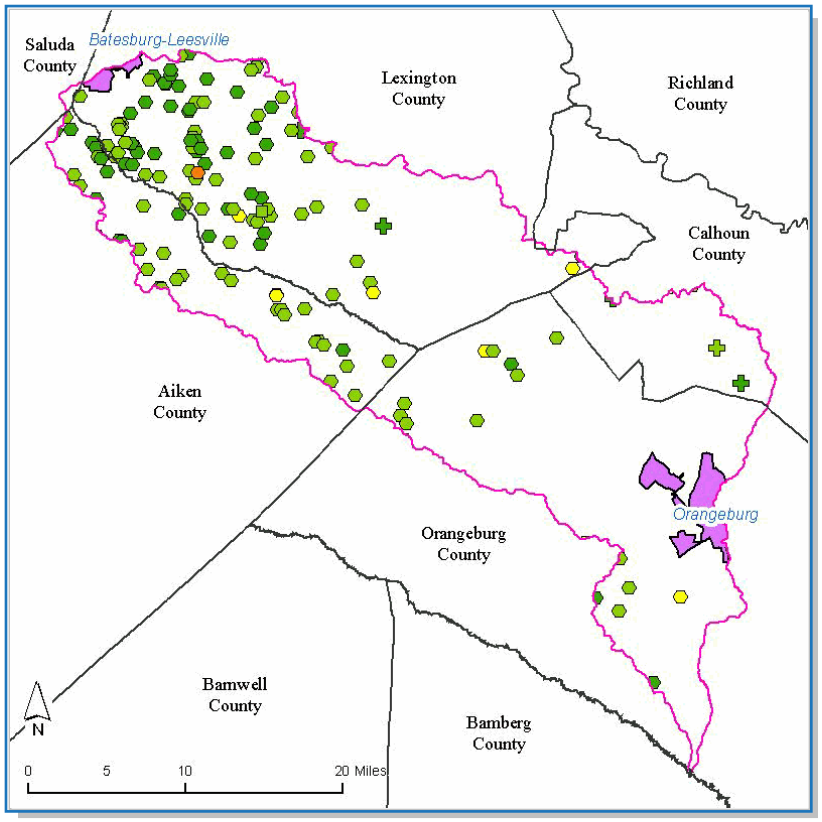

Table 21:
CONFINED ANIMAL POPULATION [As given by SCDHEC] (Au = Animal Unit = 1,000 lbs)

Beef Live Weight (Au)	-
Dariy Live Weight (Au)	224
Horse Live Weight (Au)	-
Poultry Live Weight (Au)	28,349
Swine Live Weight (Au)	381
Turkey Live Weight (Au)	-

FIGURE 9:
TYPE AND SIZE OF CONFINED ANIMAL OPERATION

Permit Design Count (Live Weight AU)
- 0 - 163
- 164-372
- 373 - 680
- 681 - 1360
- 1361 - 7076

- Beef
- Dairy
- Other
- Poultry
- Swine
- Turkey

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

The number of full-time farmers is similar to the state average of 47% and farm sizes are *larger* than the state average of 197 ac (Table 22), suggesting average to above average levels of participation in conservation programs. Farm sizes have however, decreased by an estimated 5% between 1997 and 2002, lower than the 13% across the state for the same period. Loss of cropland between 1997 and 2002 is estimated at 7%, lower than the SC average cropland loss of 8%.

The relative importance of crop and livestock commodity groups in the watershed is shown in Tables 24 and 25; a *qualitative* indication of the relative importance of timber is provided on Table 16.

For more economic and farm information from the 2002 Agricultural Census, more detailed reports for all South Carolina counties can be found at:
http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/sc/index.htm

Table 22:
2002 FARM CENSUS DATA (WHOLE COUNTY DATA SHOWN) (SC average farm size = 197 ac)

County	Total Number of Farms	% Full Time Farmers	% Farms > 180 (ac)	Average Farm Size (ac)
Aiken	929	50%	19%	155
Calhoun	281	49%	44%	337
Lexington	1,086	44%	12%	95
Orangeburg	968	45%	32%	283
Weighted Avg*	**942**	**46%**	**25%**	**209**

Table 23:
2002 FARM CENSUS ECONOMIC DATA (WHOLE COUNTY DATA SHOWN) (Results in $1,000)

County	Market Value of Ag Products Sold	Market Value of Crops Sold	Market Value of Livestock, Poultry, and Their Products	Farms with sales < $10,000
Aiken	50,450	7,949	42,501	732
Calhoun	11,581	7,963	3,618	206
Lexington	95,712	34,602	61,110	861
Orangeburg	69,128	32,355	36,773	727
Weighted Avg*	**71,457**	**28,386**	**43,071**	**727**

Table 24:
VALUE OF CROP COMMODITY GROUPS - COUNTY RANK IN STATE
(See NASS 2002 in References section. "D" in table = "Cannot be disclosed".)

County	Value of All Crops	Grains & Oilseeds	Tobacco	All Cotton	Vegetables & Melons	Fruits, Nuts, & Berries	Nursery, Etc.	Christmas Trees & Woody Crops	Hay & other Crops
Aiken	27	23	-	13	15	(D)	(D)	(D)	4
Calhoun	26	15	(D)	8	(D)	28	11	(D)	38
Lexington	4	16	16	20	1	12	13	9	6
Orangeburg	5	1	-	7	9	10	5	1	1

* Weighted averages are estimated based on agricultural land use area.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL FACTORS

Table 25:
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY COMMODITY GROUPS - RANK IN STATE
(See NASS 2002 in References section. "D" in table = "Cannot be disclosed".)

County	Value of Livestock, poultry	Poultry, Eggs	Cattle & Calves	Milk & Dairy	Hogs & Pigs	Sheep & Goats	Horses, etc.
Aiken	10	9	18	24	21	4	1
Calhoun	32	30	39	-	11	(D)	38
Lexington	2	2	17	17	24	2	9
Orangeburg	12	14	10	2	4	(D)	4

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

Level III Common Resource Area (Ecological Region) Descriptions

Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (63)

The Middle Atlantic Coastal consists of low elevation, flat plains, with many swamps, marshes, and estuaries. Forest cover in the region, once dominated by longleaf pine in the Carolinas, is now mostly loblolly and some shortleaf pine, with patches of oak, gum, and cypress near major streams. Pine plantations for pulpwood and lumber are typical, with some areas of cropland. In South Carolina, the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain is divided into three level IV ecoregions Carolinian Barrier Islands and Coastal Marshes (63g), Carolina Flatwoods (63h), Mid-Atlantic Floodplains and Low Terraces (63n).

Southeastern Plains (65)

The Southeastern Plains are irregular with broad interstream areas have a mosaic of cropland, pasture, woodland, and forest. In the past centuries, human activities (logging, agriculture and fire suppression) removed almost all of the longleaf pine forests. Elevations and relief are greater than in the Southern Coastal Plain (75), but generally less than in much of the Piedmont (45). The ecoregion has been divided into three level IV ecoregions within South Carolina: Sand Hills (65c), Atlantic Southern Loam Plains (65l), and Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces (65p). Note: The Atlantic Southern Loam Plains (65l) is a major agricultural zone, with deep, well-drained soils, and is characterized by high percentages of cropland.

NRCS Conservation Practices used for Conservation Treatment Categories in Table 3

Report Category	Practice Codes
Buffer and Filter Strips	332, 391, 393, 412
Conservation Tillage	324, 329, 329A, 329B, 344, 484
Erosion Control	327, 328, 330, 340, 342, 561, 585, 586
Irrigation Water Management	441, 449
Nutrient Management	590
Pest Management	595
Prescribed Grazing	528, 528A
Trees and Shrubs	490, 612, 655, 656, 66
Wetlands	657, 658, 659
Wildlife Habitat	644, 645

APPENDIX

Hydrologic Unit Numbering System

In 2005, the NRCS in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the U.S. Forest Service updated the South Carolina part of the USGS standard hydrologic unit map series. The report, "Development of a 10- and 12- Digit Hydrologic Unit Code Numbering System for South Carolina, 2005", describes and defines those efforts. The following is from the Abstract contained in that report: "A hydrologic unit map showing the subbasins, watersheds, and subwatersheds of South Carolina was developed to represent 8-, 10-, and 12-digit hydrologic unit codes, respectively. The 10- and 12-digit hydrologic unit codes replace the 11- and 14-digit hydrologic unit codes developed in a previous investigation. Additionally, substantial changes were made to the 8-digit subbasins in the South Carolina Coastal Plain. These modifications include the creation of four new subbasins and the renumbering of existing subbasins." The report may be obtained at **http://www.sc.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/HUC_report.pdf**. See Table 2 in the report for a cross-reference of old to new 8-digit HUC.

This subbasin profile uses the new HUC 8 numbering system with its modified and newly created subbasins. The NRCS reports implemented practices by 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code. All NRCS reported Conservation Practices were reported using the older numbering system. 2005 and 2006 data were converted to the new HUC 8 numbering system through the Latitude and Longitude data reported with the applied practice. The use of these differing numbering systems has resulted in some NRCS implemented practices being credited in this report to an 8-digit HUC as reported by the NRCS but not correctly credited in the new numbering system. Likewise, the newly created 8-digit HUC will not be credited with the 2004 applied practices.